COLONIAL NEW-YORK.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF THE
EARLY COLONIAL SETTLEMENTS, principally on
Long Island, with a Map of its Western Part made in
1696. Translated, Compiled and Edited from the
Original Records in the Office of the Secretary of
State and the State Library, by R. Fernow, Keeper
of the Historical Records. 440. pp. xxxiii., 800.
(Albaby: Weed, Parsons & Co.) COLONIAL NEW-YORK.

If we begin by saying that this latest addition to the valuable series of published "Documents relat-ing to the Colonial History of the State of New-York" is a remarkably entertaining volume, we trust that we shall not be suspected of underrating its real importance. It embraces a great deal of serious antiquarian lore, and many papers relating to the boundary disputes between the Dutch colony and its Yankee neighbors, the incursions of the English on Long Island in the last years of Dutch rule and the policy of the company at Amsterdam, as detailed especially in the correspondence of Peter Stuyvesant. But in addition to these matters there are so many quaint particulars of the domestic administration of the colony that the most careless trifler with history might find pleasure in the broad pages. Often, as we turn them, we can fancy that we are rummaging in the library of Diedrich Kniekerbocker. That worthy certainly would have been delighted with the instructions of Governor Kieft and his conneil to Secretary Fienhoven to go with twentyfive soldiers to Schout's Bay on Long Island and sur prise certain Yankee "interlopers or vagabonds who had torn down the arms of their High Mighti nesses the States General, and carved a fool's head in their place-" all which appeared strange to us, being a case of crimen lasa majestatis, and tending to the great disparagement of their High Mightinesses sovereignty." Quite in the spirit of Kniekerbocker also is the formal complaint of neglect of duty lodged by the Governor and his Conneil against "Cornelis van der Hoykens, fiscal and schout of New-Netherland," from which it appears that the delinquencies of our modern police officials and Distriet-Attorneys have two hundred and forty years of precendent. "Many complaints," so runs this docum eut, "are daily heard of thefts, robberies killing of hogs and goats, and other excesses, and they are increasing every day more and more; yea, will from all appearance shortly culminate in pub lie plundering and highway robbery, and it is more over to be feared that people will murder one an other, and all this because no delinquents are arrested, presecuted, or punished." There is a further charge against the Fiscal that he has "atro ciously defamed " Governor Kieft as a rascal and a thief; but this paragraph was cancelled. The Governor seems to have fairly earned his sobriquet of "William the Testy." In 1646 we find him instituting proceedings against the minister, Everardus Bogardus, a reverend gentleman who was long remembered in the colony for his cordiality, his temper and his thirst Dominie Bogardus had quarrelled with Kieft's predecessor, Wouter van Twiller, and berated him "as a child of the Devil, an incarnate villain whose buck-goats were better than he," and had promised to "pitch into him from the pulpit." "You have indulged no less in scattering abuse during our administration," Kieft declares. "Scarcely a person in the entire land have you spared; not even your own wife, or her sister, particularly when you were in good company and jolly." The catalogue of the Dominie's specific misds is long, and hardly fit for citation in full "When minister Douthey administered the Lord's Supper in the morning, you came drunk into the pulpit in the afternoon; also on the Friday before Christmas of the same year, when you preached the sermon calling to repentance." In the beginning of the year 1645, being at supper at the Fiscal's where you arrived drunk, you commenced, as is your custom, to scold your Deacons and the Secre "On the 21st of March, 1645, being at a wedding-feast at Adam Brouwer's, and pretty drunk, you commenced scolding the Fiscal and Secretary then present, censuring also the Director not a little." Bogardus refused to answer the charges except by what Kieft and the Council called " vain subterfuge, calumny, insult and profanation of God's holy word," a difficulty which the magistrates appear to have met by issuing fresh citations at intervals for about six months. Finally Bogardus, Kieft, and the delinquent Fiscal, Van der Hoykens, all sailed for Holland in the same ship, and were

Director Peter Stuyvesant did not bring peace to New-Netherland, and among the many complaints which the home authorities made of his conduct is the following: "We are surprised that you amuse yourself with protests and counter-protests against little importance as, for instance, the pews and seats in the church, and, as we trust that the church is large enough to place every one according to his rank, it appears to us that such tritles do not deserve so much attention, especially in these trouble some times." Church matters were almost a stand ing cause of trouble. The villagers at Brenckelen (Brooklyn) petitioned in 1656 that Dominie Polhemins should be allowed to officiate alternately in Midwout (Flatbush) and Brooklyn, " which he ap pears willing to do"; and Governor Stuyvesant and his Council decided by vote that they " had no ob jection against Dominic Johanne Polhemius official ing alternately at both places"; but they added with a charming touch of caution, "wind and weather permitting." In less than a year, however, the Brooklyn people tired of Dominic Polhemius and asked to be excused from paying their share of his salary, on the plea that his ministrations were not worth the price. "During the two weeks he comes here only for a quarter of an hour on Sanda; afternoon, gives us only a prayer instead of a ser mon, from which we learn and understand little and when we think that the prayer or sermon, whatever it be called, is beginning, it is already over, so that he gives little edification to the congregation." Even during the Christmas holidays the only edification they had was " a prayer so short that it was over before we had collected our thoughts." They were held to their duty, however; and later we find that certain villagers who refused to pay were fined double the amount of their assess ment.

The Dutch West India Company practised a toler ance in religious matters which was not too commo in those days, their object being, as they explained in a letter to Stuyvesant, to offer all possible inducements to colonists; but they had some trouble in making the headstrong Governor conform to policy. They refused a request from him "that the new territories should not be further invaded by people of Jewish race"; and they roundly rebuked him for presuming to forbid the Jews trading to Fort Orange and purchasing real estate. On the other hand, they were unwilling that the Jews should have a synagogue, or be employed in any public service; or above all that they should open retail shops, so that possibly the invasion was effectually impeded. The Governor sent Lutherans to prison for refusing to be converted to the Reformed Church; but the Company, though they rejected a petition from these people "for a preacher and free exercise of their religion," disapproved Stuyvesant's excessive zeal, and instructed him to let them worship as they pleased in their own houses. It was "the abomnible sect called Quakers," however, which chiefly stirred Governor Peter's wrath. In 1657 the villagers of Flushing held a public meeting and thirty-one of them signed a remonstrance to the Governor against a recent ordinance forbidding them to receive or entertain Quakers. It was a noble statement of the Christian "law of love, peace and liberty," and the signers boldly declared that they could not in conscience obey the command of the authorities; but it must be confessed that most of the leaders, being arrested and brought before the Council, showed little of the spirit of martyrdom, acknowledging their offence, craving pardon, and promising better behavior for the future. Several of them were fined and imprisoned. One of the culprits, Henry Townsend, remained defiant, and in 1661 a complaint was made that the Quakers were holding conventicles at his house. The Governor ordered the Under Schoot to inquire into the case and sent the following letter, in English, to the villagers:

Henry Townsend was fined 25 pounds Flemish (\$60). Sam Spicer was fined 12 pounds. John Tilton of Gravesend and John Townsend of Jamaica were banished, George Wilson, the Quaker preacher whom these persons had harbored, got away; but the officer captured his cloak. Still the meetings went on, and the next year John Bound of Flushing was arrested and shipped to Holland, for allowing Quaker services to be held in his house every Sunday. The Company wrote thereupon to

the Governor:

Your last letter informed us that you had banished from the Province and sent hither by ship a
certain Quaker, John Bowne by name: although we
heartily desire, that these and other sectarians remained away from there, yet as they do not, we
doubt, very much, whether we can proceed against
them rigorously without diminishing the population and stopping immigration, which must be
favored at a so tender stage of the country's existence. You may therefore shut your eyes, at least
not force people's consciences, but allow every one
to have his own belief, as long as he behaves quietly
and legally, gives no offence to his neighbors and
does not oppose the government. As the government of this city has always practised this maxim
of moderation and consequently has often had a
considerable influx of people, we do not doubt, that
your Province too would be benefitted by it.

Stayvesant had troubles enough of various sorts,
and he might well have taken the advice of the the Governor:

and he might well have taken the advice of the Company to borrow no unnecessary vexation on account of theology. The famous dispute with Patroon van Rensselaer, the quarrel with Connecticut, the difficulties with Englishmen and Indians, the complications of a currency of beaver-skins and wampun, the growth of a meddlesome and indocile disposition among the burghers and even among the Burgomasters and Schepens, who went so far as to hold public meetings and to disregard proclamations-all these things, in the uneasy last years of the Dutch domination, would have tried a sweeter temper than Governor Peter's. Theresis something pathetic in a complaint which he makes to his worthy and dear friends, the Nine Men, about the condition of Fort New-Amsterdam. Having in vain besought the Board to put it in repair, he began the business himself with "the few servants and negrees of the colony," and labored at it during two summers; but when he returned from an expedition to the South River he found all his work undone, and the new fortifications "rooted up, trampled down and destroyed by the community's hogs, cows, and horses." In this state of affairs he resolved to publish once more a proclamation which had been published three or four times already, for the impounding and confiscating of all hogs and other animals found rooting up and destroying the fort; but "before taking such extreme measures, he wished to address himself again to the Board. It must be acknowledged that the Governor in this case showed moderation under very trying circumstances. So he did in the case of the Fiscal, Hendrick van Dyck, who not only neglected his duty with respect to the hogs, but "had the andacity to nsult, calconiate, and scold" the Governor and the Honorable Conneil generally. In particular, at the house of Captain François Vyn, and in the presence of Vyn, his wife, the nurse, and Andries Christman, he called the Governor " Scoundrel, Marderer, Tyrant, Hound, Baby,' and other like names, Although, writes Stuyvesant, in reporting this catalogue of epithets to the Council, " although we have a different opinion of ourselves, and because so far respectable people never held us in such an estimation or were persuaded to believe it of us, yet as such insults and calumnies have been uttered repeatedly behind our back and in our presence, we cannot bear it any longer without causing our good name and reputation to be suspected." The Fiscal was suspended—a light punishment for an officer with so little discrimination as to call Peter Stayvesant a baby.

In a serious conflict of jurisdiction with the Bur gomasters and Shepens, over a transaction of great moment, he showed decision and energy. An interdiet had been issued, on the authority of the Gov-ernor and Council, "forbidding some farm servants to pluck the goose at the Bachanal on the eve of servants contemptuously plucked the goose, and two or three of them, having moreover " comported themselves very insolently and improperly by threatening, cursing, vilifying, and ridiculing their superiors," were committed to prison. The Burgomasters and Schepens claiming exclusive cognizance of such affairs, made a personal remonstrance to the Governor. They got a rousing reply. They were told that the Governor and Council knew their own powers better than other people; that the Burgomasters and Schepens had their specific instructions and must stick to them; that they must not presume to "trouble and inconvenience" the Director-General personally; but if they saw fit to intercede for the modification of an interdist, order punishment, they might petition in a respectful way-and then the Director-General would do as he pleased about it. We should be glad to know how Governor Peter received a communication from the good villagers of New-Utrecht, who wrote him "that there are some evil-minded persons in their midst, and some are absent, who will neither follow advice nor continue like the well-disposed, but who always oppose the well-disposed, flocking together riotously, even refuse to obey the sergeant Jan

An example of the Governor's sagacity and impartiality in judging questions of equity is presented in his decision of a controversy between the surgeons of New-Amsterdam and certain presumptuous barbers. The following is the official record:
The surgeons petition, that nobody else, but they
shall be allowed to shave, to which
The Director and Council reply, that shaving is

properly not in the province of the surgeous, but is only an appendix to their colling, that nobody can be prevented to please himself in this matter or to serve anybody else for friendships saic, out of courtesy and without receiving payment for it or keeping a shop to do it in, which is hereby expressly forbidge.

forbidden.

As to the other request this regulation concerning surgeons and the public health is mide.

Whereas we are informed, that last summer two or three grave mistakes have been made by the inexperience of some ships' barbers.

Therefore Director and Council order herewith that such ships' barbers shall not dress any wounds, bied or prescribe for any one on land, without the knowledge and special request of the above petitioners or at least Doctor/La Montague.

Mr. Fernow prints a characteristic letter in English, written by Stuyvesant with his own hand, to the magistrates of Hempstead, with whom he had a dispute about the collection of a tax of tenths:

The Magistrants oft Heemsleed.

Lovinge frindes.

Before me departure from jou ij was in hoopes; off a good act amongst jou both in settlelinge off mister Hentows continuance and the agreement off the tents for the present year. But Beyinge here Back and reddy or me returne; Both were Breack off by sum turbelent spiritis iff in the nemie off the Whole or any is jet ignorant; buttnott satisfeyt therefore you may be pleased to understand by this presents that wee as jett expect the tents uppon the field for the year present and according to the value off that for the year past this therefore is ordered By this present thatt before the gatheringe off the Crop jou sal give tymely noticij that wee may send a man for to take up wall, is the patroops due, and for the sal give tymely noticij thatt wee may send a man for to take vp walt is the patroons due, and for the ministry: you al doe knowe that mister Robbert Fordam some tymes minister lin] the twon of Heen-sted did leave the place and alsoo the exercyse of the ministery wythout our Consent or Knowlidge and for no or littel reasons therefore wij ken nott ad-mitt him in such a manner of comminge againe. Soe after me love commendinge you al into the protec-tion off the Almighty ij rast. (July 17, 1657.) The style of this letter is reprojectly and thereous

The style of this letter is perspicacity and fluency itself by comparison with an epistle respecting a disputed boundary line addressed to Stuyvesant by John Tilton, clerk of the town of Gravesend-the same Tilton who was afterward banished for enter-taining a Quaker. "Honoured Sr," writes this Lovinge Friends
Vppon petition of sum of yow beeinge desirous that theyre Children might be Baptysed, we have gent one of our Ministers, to witt: Mr. Samuel Dricsius & Whereas we Credibly were informed tonic Johnson (by the stibo) [i. e., Dutch stedebode, left that it has been to be a complaint of Antonic Johnson (by the stibo) [i. e., Dutch stedebode, left that it that it has been to be a complaint of the comp

that if the quaeckers and other Sects contra to Order & Law private Conventickles had been kept, We have sent our substitute Scholt and one of our Clereques for to tacke notice of it—Requiringe & Orderinge you by these presents that you shall give vnto them, an Exact account & true Information ware in wath house, such vnlawful conventicles ware kept, and wath persons—men, or womman there had beene present—& which person the meetinge did call, and further of all Circumstances belonginge to it. So after my Love I shal Rest.

Your lovinge friend & Governour

Amsterdam in the New Aetherland this 8th off January A° 1061.

Henry Townsend was fined 25 pounds Flemish " hang as upon Geomitric."

The documents included in this volume (the 14th of the series) are arranged under two periods, one extending from 1630, the date of the first recorded Dutch patent (an Indian deed to Kilian van Rensselaer) to the end of the Dutch rule; the other from the beginning of the English occupation in 1664 to the end of the year 1683. Mr. Fernow has added brief, pertinent and very useful notes where they are needed; and there is a full index.

NOTES OF EDUCATION.

Mr. Eugene Boutou, Professor of English Literature in the Albany Academy, has accepted an appointment as Conductor of Teachers Institutes, tendered to him by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The second annual meeting of the Elmira, N. Y. Educational Society will begin to-morrow. The name of the association is perhaps misleading, "It is not," says The Elmira Advertiser, "an assemblage of teachers, discussing matters of interest to teachers chiefly, but is an association of fathers and mothers, public spirited men and women, teachers, members of all professions and callings, all persons who desire to come together and consult regarding the best methods of promoting the welfare, the moral, mental and physical progress of the young."

Colonel Francis W. Parker, and other well-known educators will address the society.

The English National Union of Elementary Teachers has replied to the recent letter of the Secretary of the Education Department, which asserted that there was too much over-pressure in the schools. The fault was laid to the teachers chiefly. The teachers say that the fault lies with the provisions of the new educational code. As long as high grants can be obtained by over-press-ure, and in many cases in no other way, and so long as human nature remains what it is, managers will demand and teachers will be compelled to obtain them in some way or other.

"Not long ago," says The Hartford Times, "President Smith, of Trimty College, met in New York the alumni resident in that City. There was a full, frank conference upon the immediate needs of the college, and the favorable impression then made by the new president upon the alamni, whom he met for the first time, stimulated them to join in an effort to aid him in his work. Within a few months, the college has been particularly favored by new gifts. The Cooke bequest has added \$5,000 worth gifts, The Cooke bequest has added \$5,000 worth of rare and valuable books to the already rich library; a fine telescope, another free gift, soon will be mounted in a well-equipped observatory; and the bequest of the late Mrs. Northam will further endow the institution to the extent of at least \$60,000. But none of these are more significant, or really more valuable, than would be the strong working influences of the alumni. They can do much besides sending mere money contributions. They can send students, which the coilege sorely needs. And in other ways they can lend the new president a helping hand. The action of the New York alumni indicates that they mean to do it." entes that they mean to do it."

The primary schools in Toronto, Canada are said to be very much crowded. The Globe of that city, in calling attention to this evil, says: "there is at least as much need of reform as respects children who do attend school as respects these who do not. It certainly is a hardship for parents who are taxed heavily for school purposes to find that they can-not get their children into any of the city schools. It is a still greater hardship for these parents to find out by experience that they cannot parents to find out by experience that they cannot send their children to school except at the price of running the children's constitutions. It is a question whether the children who are kept away from school to grow up in health and ignorance are not, after all, better off than those who have their little bodies packed into almost any of the junior 10th divisions in the city. There must surely be someway out of this difficulty, as long as each school building has more than room for the pupils attending it?

There will be a meeting of the Kentucky State Teacher's Association in Louisville, on December The question of State and national aid to edu-cation will be discussed.

According to recent statements, the schools of YOUNG FOLKS WHYS AND WHEREFORES. Germany are suffering from over study. In the By Uncie Lawrence. Profusely illustrated. Royal 8vo. Ash-Wednesday," for this excellent reason, among others, that "it is considered entirely frivolous. twenty-four subjects are required during the six or seven years which are supposed to e ish and popish festivals and to introduce such bad customs into the country." Nevertheless the farm leave in their fifteenth or sixteenth. The studies embrace religion, German (grammar and compos cinbrace religion, German (grammar and composi-tion), French, English, history, geography, arith-metic, teathematics, botany, geology, chemistry physics, agriculture and plant culture, breeding of eattle, business and book-keeping, agricultural cal-culations and mercantile composition, surveying, and levelling and drawing of plans, laying out of gardens and experiment fields, fine penmanship, free-hand drawing, singing and symmastics.

It is expected that the handsome new building of the Chicago Industrial Training School will be ready for occupancy by February 1. It is announced that the regular school year will begin on the first Monday of each September, and consist of two terms of twenty weeks each. This course of study will run through three years. Only the first class will be organized next year. The carriculum will be: Arithmetic, algebra, English language, bi be: Arithmetic, algebra, English ianguage, history, physiology, physical geography, free-mand and mechanical drawing. Besides these there will be taught in the workshop carpetity, wood-carving, wood-carving, attern-making and the proper care and use of tools. The price of admission will be \$30 for the first year, \$40 for the second and \$50 for the first. Applicants for admission must first be in possession of a good common school education. Mr.Ruskin thinks that it is about time for the Uni versity of Oxford to erect some new buildings, espe ially for the art-workers. He says that it is characteristic of the scientific tendencies of the day that virile the university will spend nearly \$1,000,000 n decorating in a style as incorrect as it is un-Engish rooms for the torture of scientific students he gives her art-workers nothing better than a cel-ar to draw in, and her Art Professor no other place for the storage of his mode's than a corner of his private onice in the gallery.

AMERICAN MAGAZINES ABROAD. HOW THE CENTURY AND HARPER'S HAVE SECURED

from the Keny York Daviery and Britaris HAVE SECURED by the Remains of the Management of the Boston Transcript. If any one had predict of ten years ago that in Security of the Management of the Boston Transcript. If any one had predict of ten years ago that in the Army of the Management of England and to other parts of Great Britain he would have been to down as an irrational and visionary enimenses. Yet uch a prediction would have been verified. The story of how the Century and Harper's have acquired so large and influented a circulation in Great Britain is an interesting one, in which Americans may be cardened, perhaps, for taking some pride. For the magnification we won their way to public favor by succer ment, and are looked upon in England as morvelious examples of the perfection to which the art of wood-engraving has each brought in this country an art that has not seemed of thrive in England.

of the perfection to which the art of wood-engraving has been brought in this country an art that has not seemed to thirty in England.

The growth in popularity of The Century in England has been stendy, and of late years rajed. When in the fall of 1873 the experiment was I rat tried with Scribne's there was a good deal of doubt as to the success of the venture. The magazine had been in existence only three years, and an invasion of Great Britain was deemed a rather bold undertaking. The publishers, however, were determined to test the questions, and so sent a consignment of two thousand copies to Messes. Frederick Warne & Co., of London. They were obliged, of course, to assume all risks and take all chances. Previous to this time to American periodical had been able to get more than a slight transient circulation in Great Britain, and for some months the new visitor seemed likely to be received in the same namer that its predecessors had been. The publishers, however, were by no means disheartened. For the I rst year they continued to send two thousand copies each month; and and at the end of that time it was found that the actual sales were less than one thousand copies each month. Thereafter the supply sent to London was reduced to that number. Up to this time the New-York publishers had assumed all risks and had paid all the bins for advertising, etc.; but it being thought that the magazine had at hat got on its legs, albeit they were rather short, an agreement was made whereby desays. Warne & Co, bought outright a certain number of copies, and assumed the risk of fice sale. That system has continued to the present time, the magniture being out of the hands of the Cestury as soon as it is satisped.

In the second year of its existence in England Scribner's Monthly increased in popularity. The new-spepers and weaking periodicals had enied attention to the flustance to be a new sense of of the century as soon as it is satisped.

In the second year of its existence in England Scribner's Monthly increased in po

medium through which our younger school of novelists, including Howells, James, Cable and Mrs. Burnett, have reached many thousands of readers. The favor with which **Seribiner's* was received was such that in 1876 the English edition rose to 2,000 conies, in 1878 to 3,000, in 1879 to 6,500, and in 1880 to 11,500. Up to this time the price of the magazine in England had been a shilling, but this had always been considered an introductory rate, and the time seemed to have arrived for an advance to about the price charged in America. In November, 1880, accordingly, the price of the magazine in England was made a shilling and fourpence—about a cent less than the yearly subscriber in this country pays for each number. The standard prices have always been either one or two shillings, and hence the advance in the price of **Seribiner's was deemed by some unwise. The sequel, however, showed that the magazine had a strong boil on its readers, and that the publishers were confident, not without reason, that a uniform price was advisable; for, instead of failing oft, as was predicted, the circulation grew more rapidly, the actual sales of the first number at the new rate being 14,000. By the following May the circulation was 18,000.

— In November of the same year, 1881, the popularity of

off, as was predicted, the circulation grew more rapidly; the actual sales of the first number at the new rate being 14,000. By the following May the circulation was 18,000.

In November of the same year, 1881, the popularity of the magazine received another test. For business reasons the name was changed from Scribner's Monthly to The Century Magazine; yet despite this the magazine continued steadily to increase its circulation in Great Britain, the sales on the first number after the change running up from 18,000 to 21,000 copies a month. With the exception of the advertising pages the magazine is exactly the same in England as it is here. The sheets are sent to London, where the English advertisements are bound in, the cover being of English paper, but of the same color and design as the American edition. The yeang folks will also be interested to know that their little consins in England pore over from 5,000 to 10,000 copies of St. Nicholas every month.

Harper's was first sent to England in November, 1880, an arrangement having been effected with Sampson Low & Co. to be fin an English edition with the December number. About 13,000 copies were taken to England for trial, and from the start the sale of the magazine was good, a somewhat curious fact being that the denand has been especially marked in Scotland. The price was fixed at the outset at a shilling, and has remained at that figure. The brilliancy of an extra Christmas number in 1881 increased life sale for that month to 36,000, and the average circulation of the regular numbers increased gradually, until for the last few months it has been something over 24,000. An edition of over 50,000 copies has been ordered for the current number, which takes the place of an extra Christmas number. One might think that the introduction of Harper's into England would have caused at least a temporary falling off in the demand for The Century, but the contrary was the case. The two magazines in dicases can minitaining a high standard, and striving to outdo the other

ENGLISH MAGAZINES ON THE SHELF.

Never were the older of the English magazines at such a low clot of popularity as they are now Two might be named that in point of circulation are, t use a Hibernickam, stagmant; while it is noisorious win regard to a third that the rate of remineration for "copy" has recently fallen 25 per cent. A change operation of a magazine is miniment in one wen-town outless.

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